

Henry Price that the representatives of the Federal Council shall meet Sir Horace and other New South Wales representatives to discuss the federative scheme. He insists on urgency of federal action in the defence of the Colonies.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, 15th November.

Lord Curzon announced that he and after 1st April, 1892, the Indian Civil Service will be open to candidates above the age of 21 years, and below 31.

THE INDIA COUNCIL CATCHES NO. 10 TO BE FILLED UP.

LONDON, 17th November.

In the official London Gazette, Lord Curzon announced that Colonel Henry Vale's and General Richard Scott's vacancies in the India Council will not be filled up.

OFFICIAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, 18th November.

Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, and Edward Bradford, visited the House this morning before breakfast. The Governor's body-guard formed the guard of honour. They were welcomed a number of officers preceding the pageant. The photograph of the Prince and Lady Grey and their Staffs was taken. The day began in the afternoon with the reception of the Indian Delegation.

In the evening His Royal Highness started out for a drive to Parliament Hill, accompanied by Lord and Lady Grey, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The procession stopped at Let-dipole, where were assembled a number of the Saracens. Sable Brahmins, who passed in grand of flowers and pastes, which the Prince accepted. On reaching the foot of Parliament Hill the dignitaries, gaily caparisoned, were brought forward. The Prince and the Duchess of Connaught mounted one which proceeded slowly up the steps. On reaching the top just when the step portion was reached the elephant began to slip, but was brought down to its knees, and the Royal Highness dismounted in safety. The day was received with the usual vivacity. The route was lined with the panoramic views of the city. Parades were then let, and the drive home was through the city and cathedral up began. All along the route the city was most beautifully decorated and illuminated, the exhibition being superior to that on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales during the Jubilee celebration.

The day did not pass off without an accident, which was caused by the Durbar Light Infantry, took fire, and was burnt to the ground, the people in the crowd narrowly escaping injury.

The Prince's reception all along the route was most enthusiastic.

At Madras, the Duke of Connaught, the Prince was to dine with the Duke of Connaught, and Lord Grey, was on the point of going down, when the horse took flight at the cheering of the crowd and bolted. Some cavalry men rushed to the rescue, but did not succeed in stopping the horse till the shafts of the carriage were broken. Fortunately none of the carriage party were injured.

The day ended quietly with a private dinner at Madras.

WEDNESDAY, 19th November.

A terrible fire is raging in Apollo-street, a densely populated part of the town. It broke out shortly after eleven o'clock, and originated in a tallow-chandler's shop. The whole building was soon enveloped in flames and a staff breast was set on fire to the adjacent blocks, which were given to the flames in a moment's time.

Among others who suffered were Messrs. Heavey, Conway, and Brown, solicitors; Messrs. Lodge and Co., Publishers of the *English Mail*; Mr. Goss, chandler; Mr. Gorst, architect; Messrs. Schiller, Dosey and Co., and numerous residents whose places were gutted. The damages are impossible to estimate. Mr. William Watson's hotel was only saved by a narrow passage between it and the burning block.

IMMIGRANTS FOR BURMA.

THURSDAY, 20th November.

An additional number of immigrants to the British India Colony for carrying emigrants to Rangoon of five rupees per head, fixed at Rupees sixteen thousand yearly.

PROSPECTS OF SILVER COINAGE IN AMERICA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 6th inst. writes: An Eastern firm which does a large business in buying silver bullion to the Government for the Mint, has issued a private circular, offering \$100,000 for a three-months option on 100,000 ounces of silver 999 fine and one-tenth an ounce. Fine silver was quoted in New York yesterday at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per ounce. Stripped of technical verbiage, the circular means that this firm expects silver within three months to be at least 10 per cent and presumably more. The offer is made to be genuine, and based upon faith in the action of Congress or the Administration during the next three months providing for an increase of silver coinage. It is considered probable that a strong effort will be made to have the coins increased to the full legal maximum of \$100,000 a month. It is not likely that the proposition urged in some quarters for a large issue of silver will receive any serious attention. Until the coinage can be established on the part of the United States Government, the United States cannot afford to risk such a proposition. Nor is any effective effort to that end to be expected from the Pan-American Congress, whatever action it may take on that question. Several of the South American countries, although nominally on a silver basis, and produce of silver, are based with depreciated paper money. In the event of the adoption of a common silver coinage, the United States would soon become the dumping-ground of silver bullion from every country, having a depreciated paper currency, and the result would be a tumble of our own silver dollar. Beside any arrangement of that kind, under present conditions, would open a reduction of our tariff in our trade with the South American states.

Leaving the coinage out of the question, an increase in the metallic portion of the present law may be considered more favorable. The present silver production of the United States is about \$30,000,000, with \$20,000,000 of which is used in trade. That leaves \$20,000,000 for us, which is a trifle below the minimum mintage. Of course, the first effect of increasing the mintage of \$20,000,000 a month would be to create a demand for silver, and to increase the price. Whether the increase of price would be permanent is another question. The final result of the rise in price would be an influx of silver from abroad, accompanied by enhanced activity in silver mining in the United States. This influx would naturally continue until the price of silver and silver coinage should become approximately equal, and the next question is whether the business of the mint will be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished by a resolution requiring the sense of both Houses of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury should coin up to the legal maximum, than by an act of \$100,000,000 a month—the minimum. The former would be more likely to be adopted, while in the nature of an experiment, the latter would be warranted by present conditions. It could be better accomplished

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

We have this day established a branch of our firm in SINGAPORE, and are now ready to receive orders for all kinds of shipping, and general agents.

APCAR BROTHERS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1880.

1880.

2327.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNERS for Company's Steamer

"ANTEROPE".

Advise us whether the cargo is being discharged into, craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Underwriters; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from craft, Godown on and after the 30th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 7th inst. will be shipped on board. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 8th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1880.

2432.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "DENHIGHTHORPE", LONDON, HAMBURG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNERS of cargo are hereby informed

that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. on the 1st inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 11th instant will be subject to re-shipment.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1880.

2475.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.

2518.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY.

"KAI-SO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned within 10 days of the instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880.</p